

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

RYAN, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. 24-_____

**INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE; the
Hon. DANNY WERFEL, Commissioner of
the Internal Revenue Service, in his official
capacity,**

Defendants.

COMPLAINT

1. Plaintiff Ryan, LLC brings this civil action under the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. § 551 *et seq.*, against the final rule promulgated by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) on January 10, 2025, entitled *Micro-Captive Listed Transactions and Micro-Captive Transactions of Interest*, to be published in *The Federal Register* on January 14, 2025 (“Rule”). A copy of the Rule is available at <https://perma.cc/33SZ-6A3J> and is attached as Exhibit A. The Rule determines that certain transactions involving captive insurance companies formed under 26 U.S.C. § 831(b), which the Rule refers to as “micro-captive transactions,” must be reported under 26 U.S.C. § 6011 because they are abusive or have the potential for abuse. The Rule exceeds the statutory authority of the IRS, is arbitrary and capricious, and is otherwise contrary to law. This Court should vacate and set aside the Rule.

2. Congress has plainly expressed its intent to encourage the use of captive insurance companies, including by expanding the § 831(b) captive program in the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act (“PATH Act”). *See Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, H.R. 2029, 114th*

Cong., Div. Q (2015). In the PATH Act, Congress also took steps to prevent potential abuses of captive insurance companies, specifically by making § 831(b)'s tax advantages unavailable to an insurance company if more than 20% of its premiums were attributable to a single policyholder. *See id.*

3. The Rule imposes additional limitations and burdens upon the use of captive insurance companies that Congress has not authorized. These new limitations and burdens, conjured up by the IRS through administrative fiat, do not reflect a reasonable attempt to limit potential abuses of captive insurance companies while respecting Congress's intent to support the use of captive insurance companies under § 831(b).

4. The Rule thus violates the Administrative Procedure Act, which prohibits agency actions that are "arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law" as well as those that are "in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right." 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), (C).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because Ryan's claims arise under federal law and under 28 U.S.C. § 1346 because an agency of the United States is a defendant. Specifically, Ryan's claims implicate the Internal Revenue Code, the PATH Act, and the APA.

6. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(1) because an agency of the United States is a Defendant, and Plaintiff Ryan, LLC maintains its principal place of business in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas and in this Division (Dallas, Texas).

7. This Court is authorized to award the requested relief under 5 U.S.C. § 706; 15 U.S.C. § 634(b)(1); 28 U.S.C. §§ 1651, 2201, and 2202; and its inherent equitable powers.

8. The APA waives the sovereign immunity of the United States for the relief sought in this Complaint. 5 U.S.C. § 702.

PARTIES

9. Plaintiff Ryan, LLC is a global tax consulting firm that employs over 2,500 professionals in dozens of offices in the United States. Headquartered in Dallas, Texas, Ryan provides an integrated suite of federal, state, local, and international tax-consulting services on a multijurisdictional basis. One of Ryan's related business services involves the establishment and management of captive insurance companies for select clients. The Rule causes Ryan imminent financial injury because it discourages current clients and potential clients from establishing and maintaining captive insurance companies. Accordingly, the Rule will have a negative impact on Ryan's tax-consulting business, including by preventing Ryan from developing and expanding its business in the micro-captive sector. Thus, Ryan will lose revenue, profits, and goodwill.

10. Defendant Internal Revenue Service is an agency of the United States. The IRS is within the Department of the Treasury, which is a department of the United States. The IRS issued the Rule.

11. Defendant Danny Werfel is the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service. He is sued in his official capacity.

BACKGROUND

12. In April 2023, the IRS issued a proposed rule entitled, *Micro-Captive Listed Transactions and Micro-Captive Transactions of Interest*, 88 Fed. Reg. 21,547 (Apr. 11, 2023). The IRS sought comments on the proposed rule.

13. Plaintiff Ryan, LLC submitted comments in opposition to the proposed rule. *See* Exhibit B.

14. More than 100 other interested parties submitted comments, the vast majority of which opposed the proposed rule. Dozens of commenters explained the utility of micro-captive arrangements to small and medium-sized businesses, including the ability to insure against catastrophic but low-frequency events for which coverage is otherwise unaffordable or completely unavailable. Similarly, dozens of commenters identified flaws in the proposed rule's rigid, arbitrary criteria for identifying abusive micro-captive arrangements—particularly the proposed rule's across-the-board 65% loss-ratio threshold. Commenters explained these criteria are illogical, unsupported in fact or theory, and indistinguishable from an IRS notice previously struck down as arbitrary and capricious. *See CIC Servs., LLC v. IRS*, 592 F. Supp. 3d 677, 687 (E.D. Tenn. 2022).

15. On January 10, 2025, notwithstanding the comments opposing the proposed rule, the IRS issued the Rule.

16. The Rule provides that a transaction involving a captive insurance company is a “listed transaction” for purposes of Treasury Regulation § 1.6011-4(b)(2) if: (1) during the most recent five taxable years, the captive “directly or indirectly” made any portion of payments under an insurance contract available as financing to an owner, an insured, or a related person; and (2) during the most recent ten taxable years, the captive’s “liabilities incurred for insured losses and claim administration expenses . . . [were] less than 30 percent of the amount equal to premiums earned . . . less policyholder dividends.” 26 C.F.R. § 1.6011-10(c)(1)-(2).

17. A “listed transaction” is a transaction “that is the same as or substantially similar to one of the types of transactions that the [IRS] has determined to be a tax avoidance transaction and identified by notice, regulation, or other form of published guidance as a listed transaction.” 26 C.F.R. § 1.6011-4(b)(2). The IRS presumes listed transactions to be abusive. *See* 26 U.S.C. § 6707A(c)(2).

18. The Rule provides that a transaction involving a captive insurance company is a “transaction of interest” if, during the most recent ten taxable years, the captive’s “amount of liabilities incurred for insured losses and claim administration expenses [was] less than 60 percent of the amount equal to premiums earned . . . less policyholder dividends paid.” 26 C.F.R. § 1.6011-11(c)(2).

19. A “transaction of interest” is a transaction “that is the same as or substantially similar to one of the types of transactions that the IRS has identified by notice, regulation, or other form of published guidance as a transaction of interest.” 26 C.F.R. § 1.6011-4(b)(6). The IRS deems transactions of interest to have the potential for abuse.

20. Taxpayers who participate in “reportable transactions,” which include “listed transactions” and “transactions of interest,” are subject to reporting requirements under Treasury Regulations. 26 C.F.R. §§ 1.6011-4(a), (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(6).

21. Taxpayers and material advisors who fail to follow these reporting requirements may be subject to penalties. *See* 26 U.S.C. §§ 6707, 6707(A), & 6708.

22. The Rule thus makes a categorical determination that transactions are “listed transactions” or “transactions of interest” based on two broad criteria: (1) the captive insurer’s provision of financing to an owner, insured, or related party; and (2) the existence of a loss ratio lower than 30% (for listed transactions) or 60% (for transactions of interest).

23. These are not legitimate bases to brand all micro-captive transactions under § 831(b) as “listed transactions” or “transactions of interest.” The IRS has not provided evidence, facts, or data to prove that its chosen criteria are tailored in any way to identify abuses of the mechanism Congress provided in § 831(b). If any such evidence existed, it would be readily available to the IRS from years’ worth of taxpayer filings. In fact, the IRS’s previous notice classifying

micro-captive transactions as “transactions of interest” was arbitrary and capricious because “[t]he administrative record in this case simply does not include underlying facts and data showing that micro-captive insurance arrangements have a potential for tax avoidance or evasion.” *CIC Servs., LLC*, 592 F. Supp. 3d at 687. Yet, once again, the IRS cites nothing. It has nevertheless determined that the micro-captive industry is using § 831(b) as a tax-avoidance mechanism.

24. Under the Rule’s financing provision, a § 831(b) micro-captive is treated as a “listed transaction” if the captive uses premium income in a financing transaction with its insured or affiliates of the insured within the previous five years and liabilities incurred for insured losses and claim administration expenses were less than 30 percent of premiums earned. 26 C.F.R. § 1.6011-10(c)(1)-(2). Financing transactions include loans, guarantees, or other uses of the captive’s capital for the benefit of the insured that is not taxable as income or gain to the insured. The rule thus treats any loan-back or other financing transaction as a tax-avoidance transaction, if combined with a loss ratio of less than 30%.

25. The Rule’s reliance on the existence of loans or other financing transactions to presume that a captive arrangement is a tax-avoidance scheme does not reflect a reasonable effort to determine whether a micro-captive program provides valid insurance. There is nothing inherently improper or abusive about a captive’s use of premium income to provide valid loans or other financing to an insured or its affiliate. To the contrary, the Tax Court has deemed a captive’s financing transaction appropriate, in the context of § 831(a), where the captive invested substantially all of its funds in the treasury stock of its parent corporation while retaining a right to resell the stock at any time for its purchase price. *Rent-A-Center, Inc. v. Commissioner*, 142 T.C. 1 (2014). It is illogical to subject § 831(b) micro-captives to a different standard than applies to § 831(a) captives

or commercial insurance companies. Rather, the IRS should determine whether a particular micro-captive financing arrangement has the potential for abuse on a case-by-case basis.

26. The decision to prohibit or discourage financing by micro-captive insurance companies under § 831(b) belongs to Congress, not the IRS. But Congress has not made that decision. The IRS's attempt to make that decision through a blunt, ill-considered regulation is contrary to law and arbitrary and capricious.

27. The Rule's use of a loss ratio of less than 30% as a metric for identifying listed transactions or a 60% loss ratio for identifying transactions of interest is likewise arbitrary, capricious, and contrary to law. These randomly assigned loss-ratio thresholds have no basis in the statute or caselaw, and it does not reflect the business realities of valid micro-captive arrangements.

28. Micro-captives are often used to provide insurance coverage for infrequent or catastrophic risks that is typically not available through the commercial insurance market or is available only at an unreasonable cost. Examples include the risk of business interruption caused by a pandemic, professional liability claims, hazardous waste, smoke damage to a vineyard, and avian flu infection at an egg producer. In addition to insuring against unique risks, micro-captives can provide significant cost-savings compared to the price of insurance in the traditional marketplace, which commonly incorporates the insurer's acquisition costs, marketing and brokerage commissions, administrative expenses, and profit to the insurer. Finally, micro-captive insurance companies are attractive to small businesses because they allow those businesses to receive operating and underwriting profits, rather than paying premiums to a commercial insurance company.

29. Because micro-captives are commonly used to cover low-frequency but high-severity risks, their loss ratios can be expected to fall far below the loss ratios of traditional insurance companies, which often insure high-frequency, low-severity risks. Moreover, micro-captives are

small insurance companies owned by small businesses with small written premiums and comparatively few policyholders. By structure and design, micro-captives have lower loss ratios than traditional insurance companies. That is because micro-captives must build a surplus of capital to cover the low-frequency but catastrophic losses they are designed to insure.

30. It is well-recognized in the industry that micro-captives historically have lower loss ratios than traditional insurance companies. But this does not indicate that micro-captives do not provide genuine insurance against real risk. As multiple commenters explained, loss ratio is an improper metric to identify abusive transactions because the absence of loss does is not evidence of the absence of risk.

31. Treasury and the IRS appear to have developed the 30% loss-ratio threshold for listed transactions and the 60% loss-ratio threshold for transactions of interest by reference to loss ratios experienced by large commercial insurers operating businesses very different from § 831(b) micro-captive insurance companies. The Rule's 30% loss-ratio threshold for listed transactions and a 60% threshold for transactions of interests are based on an apples-to-oranges comparison to dissimilar insurers, reflects an unreasonable conception of the expected losses for typical micro-captive coverages.

32. The Rule's 60% loss-ratio threshold for transactions of interest is substantially higher than the loss ratios experienced by the vast majority of smaller companies comparable in size to § 831(b) captives and by the vast majority of low-frequency, high-severity insurance lines of business.

33. The 30% loss-ratio threshold for listed transactions and the 60% loss-ratio threshold for transactions of interest are also inconsistent with existing law. The Tax Court has recognized, for instance, that an arrangement may qualify as insurance for federal tax purposes even when the

cumulative loss ratio is lower than 34%. *See R.V.I. Guaranty Co., Ltd. & Subsidiaries v. Commissioner*, 145 T.C. 209, 216 (2015).

34. Likewise, the loss-ratio thresholds in the Final Rule may conflict with state regulatory requirements, which establish minimum capitalization requirements for captives and regulate dividends and loan backs. *See, e.g.*, Okla. Stat. tit. 36, § 6470.6(D); Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 56-13-105(b), -106.

35. Forcing micro-captives to comply with an arbitrarily set minimum loss ratio will make it difficult or impossible to charge actuarially sound premiums sufficient to accumulate adequate reserves and surplus, creating a risk that the captive will be unable to pay claims. When micro-captives cannot meet their claim obligations, the insured is forced to absorb the loss. Unlike commercial carriers, micro-captives do not have access to state guaranty funds, meaning the state will not cover unpaid claims if a micro-captive becomes insolvent. The Rule's loss-ratio threshold thus undermines the purpose of § 831(b)—encouraging prudent risk management by small businesses. Indeed, the loss-ratio thresholds in the Final Rule would have prevented many captives from paying claims related to the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to the closure of many more small businesses that created captives precisely to protect against this type of black swan event.

36. The Rule violates the APA because it exceeds the IRS's statutory authority, it is not in accordance with law, and it is arbitrary and capricious. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), (C). The Rule imposes burdens and limitations on activities that Congress decided to permit; it discourages business activities that Congress intended to promote; and it is not reasonably structured to identify and prevent the abuses that the IRS ostensibly sought to address.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of the APA: Excess of Statutory Authority

37. The allegations in paragraphs 1–36 are expressly incorporated herein as if restated in full.

38. The APA requires a reviewing court to “hold unlawful and set aside agency action” that is “in excess of statutory . . . authority.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(C).

39. As explained above, the Rule exceeds the IRS’s statutory authority to identify transactions that present a risk of tax abuse, *see* 26 U.S.C. §§ 6011, 6707A(c)(1), because its overbroad criteria will classify a substantial number of legitimate micro-captive insurers operating consistently with the purpose of § 831(b) as presumptively or potentially illegitimate tax-avoidance schemes. In other words, the Rule means that a valid election authorized by Congress in the Internal Revenue Code is presumptively abusive if it fails a test that Congress never authorized.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of the APA: Contrary to Law

40. The allegations in paragraphs 1–39 are expressly incorporated herein as if restated in full.

41. The APA requires a reviewing court to “hold unlawful and set aside agency action” that is “not in accordance with law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).

42. As explained above, the Rule is contrary to law because, in spite of Congress’s clearly demonstrated intent to ensure the continued availability of captive insurance programs, the Rule effectively imposes new and additional limitations and burdens on captives that were not authorized or intended by Congress, particularly after passage of the PATH Act.

43. By increasing the potential that captive insurance programs will be identified as listed transactions or transactions of interest, the Rule dissuades taxpayers from establishing or

maintaining captives under section 831(b), undermining Congress's intent that these programs should flourish and thrive.

44. In practice, the Rule will effectively nullify Congress's decision, in section 831(b), to incentivize responsible risk management through micro-captive insurance companies.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of the APA: Arbitrary or Capricious

45. The allegations in paragraphs 1–44 are expressly incorporated herein as if restated in full.

46. The APA requires a reviewing court to “hold unlawful and set aside agency action” that is “arbitrary, [or] capricious.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).

47. As explained above, the Rule is arbitrary and capricious because the criteria it uses to classify micro-captive transactions as “listed transactions” or “transactions of interest” are not based on a reasonable understanding of micro-captive insurance transactions or a reasonable effort to identify abusive transactions. Indeed, many commenters explained that the Rule sets an improper standard because the criteria selected by the IRS are certain to designate legitimate micro-captive arrangements as abusive tax-avoidance schemes. As a result, the Rule is not reasonably calculated to accomplish the Rule's ostensible goal of targeting abuses of § 831(b).

48. In formulating the Rule, the IRS failed to “examine the relevant data and articulate a satisfactory explanation for its action including a ‘rational connection between the facts found and the choice made.’” *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983) (quoting *Burlington Truck Lines v. United States*, 371 U.S. 156, 168 (1962)). In fact, the IRS has made no effort to explain why the relevant data supports the rigid criteria it selected to distinguish abusive transactions from permissible uses of § 831(b). *See CIC Servs., LLC*, 592

F. Supp. 3d at 687 (vacating a materially identical IRS notice as arbitrary and capricious for the same reason).

49. That failure is conspicuous in light of multiple comments explaining that loss ratio should not be used to identify abusive transactions and suggesting more appropriate tests. For example, commenters proposed that the IRS should identify abusive transactions by determining whether the method of computing premiums was proper. Specifically, commenters recommended that the IRS abandon the loss-ratio test and replace it with a requirement that micro-captives have a qualified actuary certify the reasonableness of their premiums.

50. Moreover, the IRS “entirely failed to consider an important aspect of the problem” that the Rule is intended to address. *Id.* For example, the IRS has failed to consider the near-certain risk—noted by several comments to the proposed Rule—that the criteria imposed by the Rule will make it difficult for micro-captives to maintain a sufficient surplus as required by state laws and therefore less likely that they will be able to pay claims.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

THEREFORE, Ryan respectfully requests that the Court grant relief and judgment as follows:

(A) Declare that the Rule is unlawful in violation of the APA.

(B) Vacate and set aside the Rule.

(C) Enjoin Defendants from enforcing the Rule.

(D) Award reasonable attorneys’ fees and allowable costs, including under the Equal Access to Justice Act, 5 U.S.C. § 504, and 28 U.S.C. § 2412.

(E) Grant Plaintiff such other and further relief to which it is justly entitled at law and in equity.

Dated: January 10, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Scott A. Keller

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